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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.75.

June 7, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity " 85 " 74

June 7, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 82
Humidity " 85 " 83

7675 日八十月四

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917.

四拜禮 號七月六英曆 436 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

DEBATE ON SWEDISH REFORMS.

Exciting Demonstrations Outside Parliament.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the Premier, M. Swarts, in the Riksdag, admitted the need of suffrage and industrial reforms, but said that the Government was too pre-occupied with war problems. The Socialist and Liberal leaders recalled the Universal Democratic Movement and regretted that that golden opportunity was lost.

During the debate, the adjoining streets were barricaded and a large crowd assembled in the Gustaf Adolf Square. A strong force of soldiers and mounted police was present, and collisions ensued. Stones were thrown and the police charged, injuring several.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Another Appeal to the Army.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerensky, addressing the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, reminded them that the Russian soldiers now had more liberties than any soldiers in the world, but Russian democracy and diplomacy required the support of an organized force. That was the present problem. He added: "It is imperative that the Army should be prepared to fight at any moment, either offensively or defensively."

At the conclusion of the speech, various military units assured M. Kerensky that they were ready to march anywhere. Subsequently M. Kerensky proceeded to the north-western front.

Germany Foresees an Offensive.

London, June 6.

The German newspapers interpret General Brussiloff's appointment as proving that the Russian Government seriously intends initiating an offensive.

A Popular Policy.

London, June 6.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, the President of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, interviewed, said he was receiving resolutions from branches of the Union in all parts of the country supporting the resolution cabled on the 4th instant. The Union had cabled this resolution to the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Petrograd. The Union was receiving hundreds of letters from all sorts of people, including M.P.'s, clergymen and barristers, endorsing the Union's policy.

[The resolution referred to, refused to permit members to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Stockholm or to Petrograd unless they signed a guarantee that they would insist on restitution for the murder of Allied seamen and for the destruction of Allied ships by U-boats.]

CONSCRIPTION IN AMERICA.

Over Ten Million Men Registered.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that over ten million young Americans registered on June 5 for war service. All the Governors are unanimous in reporting a complete and quiet registration.

A Ready Response.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the registration days throughout the States were most orderly. The Attorney General, in a statement at six o'clock in the evening, said that the reports received by the Department indicated a ready and general response to conscription. Only three arrests had been made, of which none was the outgrowth of a serious situation. No resistance had come to the attention of the Department.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Austrians Claim Over 6,000 Prisoners.

London, June 6.

An Austrian communique says: "We have regained an important position south of Jamiano, captured by the Italians a fortnight ago. We took 6,800 prisoners and repulsed the enemy everywhere."

Italians Slightly Withdraw.

London, June 6.

An Italian official message states: "To the south of Jamiano, the fighting is less intense. We withdrew our new line fronting on Flonder to a more tactically advantageous position. We took 258 prisoners yesterday. Our aircraft dropped two tons of high explosive on the station at San Pietro, on the Trieste-Lubiana Railway."

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

A Message in a Bottle.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that a bottle has been picked up off the Norwegian coast containing a paper signed by the entire crew of a German submarine, stating that the submarine was sunk by a British cruiser on March 16, between Iceland and Norway.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Gradually Pushing Forward.

London, June 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We attacked last night to the north of the Scarpe River and further progressed on the western slopes of Greenland Hill."

We gained ground slightly to the west of Lens, and carried out successful night raids to the north of Arras. We entered trenches at a number of points and inflicted many casualties.

Fruitless German Attacks.

London, June 6.

A French communique states: "There has been a most intense artillery duel at Chemin des Dames and to the west thereof. The Germans last evening launched two waves of attack against our positions near Hartebise, but the assailants were thrown back to their own trenches after furious fighting, in which the enemy sustained heavy losses. Our line was completely maintained. There were lively actions on the Belgian front at midnight. Seven German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were brought down."

THE RAID ON ENGLAND.

Official Statement of Casualties.

London, June 6.

A official announcement says that the total number of casualties in yesterday's air raid was twelve killed and thirty-six injured. The damage was not great.

The German Version.

London, June 6.

A Berlin official version of last night's air raid says that the raiders dropped five tons of bombs on military establishments at Sheerness and that good hits were observed.

After the Raid.

London, June 6.

An Admiralty announcement states: "Four naval pilots patrolling from Dunkirk on Tuesday afternoon indiscreetly engaged eighteen German aircraft well out to sea near Ostend. We chased them to England, and while they were returning, our naval machines from the Kentish coast engaged them, driving down two. Our naval machines engaged the enemy over the Thames estuary, and ten naval pilots from Dunkirk later encountered sixteen returning from England."

There were numerous fights off Ostend and we completely destroyed two; and drove down four others which had become uncontrollable, two of which are considered destroyed.

More Than Half the Squadron Accounted For.

London, June 6.

The losses inflicted on yesterday's air raid, announced in today's communique, do not include two enemy aeroplanes officially reported brought down yesterday. Hence, altogether four of the raiders were completely destroyed and six driven down. Thus more than half of the raiding squadron, probably consisting of eighteen machines, were put out of action.

THE BELGIAN COAST ATTACKS.

Germans Admit Loss of Torpedo Boat.

London, June 6.

A German communique, referring to yesterday's British attack on Ostend, says that many Belgian civilians were killed and wounded. It admits some material damage and the loss of a torpedo boat.

Splendid Results Attained.

London, June 6.

The Admiralty announces that a photographic reconnaissance over Ostend shows that yesterday's bombardment either seriously damaged or totally destroyed the majority of the workshops in the dockyard, badly damaged the entrance gates of the dockyard basin and the wharf of the submarine shelter, as well as a destroyer under repair.

We apparently sank several vessels. A naval aeroplane from Dunkirk attacked on Monday a German machine fifteen miles out at sea, and drove her down at a vertical nose-dive.

We successfully bombed shipping at Bruges on Monday night and observed a big explosion and many smaller ones. We again raided at daybreak and many tons of bombs were dropped. All our machines returned safely.

Heavy Cannonading of Belgian Coast.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that reports from the Belgian frontier continue to speak of the constant heavy cannonading of Ypres, and also of the Belgian coast.

Eight hundred wounded from Flanders arrived during a single night last week.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Alleged Sufficiency Until Peace is Secured.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin says that a meeting of Prussian Ministers and Provincial Governors arrived at the conclusion that the available foodstuffs afford complete security for holding out for the remainder of this harvest year and until a victorious peace is attained.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

A WEEK'S SUBMARINING.

The British Returns.

London, June 6.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the past week numbered 2,693 vessels and the sailings 2,642. The vessels sunk were fifteen over and three under 1,600 tons. Seventeen were unsuccessfully attacked, and five fishing vessels were sunk.

Italian Figures.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the arrivals during the week numbered 482 and the departures 448, excluding fishing boats and small coasters. The sinkings were one steamer under 2,300 tons, six sailing ships and two fishing boats.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND AMERICA.

London, June 6.

It is officially stated that Lord Northcliffe has sailed for the United States, in response to the War Cabinet's invitation to co-ordinate the work of the British Mission there, and to continue the task which Mr. Balfour so successfully initiated in that respect.

THE PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

Allied Protests Against Its Convocation.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. Thomas and M. Vandervelde, have written to the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, protesting against the Council's convoking an International Conference before the negotiations between the Council and the Anglo-French and Russian Delegates in connection therewith have been concluded. They emphasize that the Conference, including supporters of the present policy of the majority of the Socialists of the Central Empire, would be harmful and dangerous. Common action would be possible only when the German Socialists proclaimed a rupture with aggressive imperialism. The National Union is against such imperialism as a duty incumbent upon all classes, and Socialists could not hold aloof therefrom without abdicating and compromising the vital interests of democracy and socialism.

BRAZIL'S SEIZURE OF ENEMY VESSELS.

Germany to Demand Indemnity.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that the Dutch Minister, on behalf of Germany, has presented a Note reserving the right to demand an indemnity for the seizure of German steamers.

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENTS.

General Alexieff's Appointment.

London, June 6.

Reuter announces that General Alexieff has been appointed Military Adviser to the Russian Government.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN SWEDEN.

Copenhagen, June 6.

Nine German Socialists, including Herr Scheidemann, have arrived at Stockholm.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Mrs. Pankurst to Visit Petrograd.

London, June 6.

The Premier has granted Mrs. Pankhurst facilities to go to Petrograd.

Kronstadt's Secession.

Petrograd, June 6.

The Socialist Ministers and Delegates of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council have spent a day at Kronstadt investigating the secession. As a result of conferences the Kronstadt Delegates have decided to send representatives to Petrograd empowered to solve the misunderstanding.

New French Ambassador.

Paris, June 6.

The former Minister, M. Noulens has been appointed French Ambassador to Russia.

Division of Russia Suggested.

Petrograd, June 6.

The threatened demonstration of sailors from Kronstadt has not materialised. M. Lamanoff aims at subdividing Russia into innumerable petty units to be governed by local Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates united most closely by a Congress of the Delegates sitting in Petrograd. M. Lamanoff boasts that Kronstadt is stronger than ever. Many of the high commands are filled by ex-privates and if the Germans come they will have a warm reception.

The Minister of Justice on being interviewed said the Provisional Government would not tolerate independent districts. It was able to coerce the rebels of Kronstadt but it preferred to declare Kronstadt a traitor to the revolution. He was confident that the reprobation of Russia would bring the extremists to reason.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

Lord St. Andrew.

London, June 5.

The death is announced of Lord St. Andrew.

[The deceased, who was best known as the Right Hon. Sir Alexander F. Adcock-Hood, was created a Baron in 1911. Having entered the Army in 1875, he served through the Egyptian campaign, and held the post of Governor of Victoria from 1889 to 1891. Retiring from the Army in 1892, he was returned as Conservative member for West Somerset the same year, and held the seat at the time of his death. He acted as Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from 1903 to 1906. The heir to the baronetcy is the Hon. Alexander P.F. Adcock-Hood, at present serving with the Somerset Light Infantry.]

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Home Comment on War Tax.

After the extraordinary spectacle (says the London and China Express) of a community making imperious demands to be taxed, we learn from a cable received last week that the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has finally decided upon levying an income tax, with, we presume, the proviso that it shall be for "duration of the war" only. A long time ago the people of the Straits sought to the fact that, while they enjoyed all the advantages that accrue to subjects of our wonderful Empire, they were only called upon to make very disproportionate sacrifices in the Empire's hour of peril, compared with what the people at home are called upon to do. With admirable spirit they thereupon decided that they ought to have a war tax, and in this matter carried the Government with them. But when it came to the question of the manner of levying this tax, much discussion arose, a considerable time elapsing before the project could be carried into effect. The controversy, we are glad to note, did not involve any opposition to the principle of a war tax—even the Chinese community, who did not readily fall in with the idea of a tax upon incomes, were unanimously in favour of a similar contribution of some kind—but centred round the question of whether the additional taxation should be direct or indirect. One of the main objections to an income tax was the fear that it might become permanent, but the Government appeared to be willing to give an undertaking that would settle this point. In the matter of finance, therefore, it must be admitted that the Straits Settlements are doing their share—and doing it magnificently, when we consider their splendid voluntary subscriptions as well as the Government contributions, but we think we are in agreement with the majority of Straits people themselves when we say that recruiting could be put upon a more satisfactory basis. At the present moment the position is much the same as it was in this country in the earlier stages of the war—a man who might be very useful and is generally anxious to do his bit, has humbly to supplicate the authorities to accept him, which they appear to the applicant to be very loth to do, often in the face of the outspoken displeasure of his employers. We have every ground at home for believing that the need for men is very great, and we have the assurance of the Straits and F.M.S. communities that they will do their share. Why, then, does the Government hesitate?

NOTICES.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. H. H. FAN, a Chinese graduate, has been a teacher in the Chinese Language in the Chinese Language School in Hongkong for many years. He has a good method of teaching Chinese to Europeans and Americans, and is a native Chinese speaker. He has a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of English and French.

Those who intend learning the Chinese Language are requested to write, care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 100 Wellington Street, First Floor.

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Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

Shanghai's No. 4 Aeroplane. On May 22, Mr. H. B. Read, telegraphed to the Overseas Club that he had cabled cost of the Shanghai Race Club number four aeroplane. The remittance evidently arrived appropriately on Empire Day, as Mr. Read has received the following message from the Overseas Club, dated May 24:—"The Central Committee were delighted to receive your splendid gift. We held Empire Day celebrations at the Club's headquarters to day, Cordial greetings."

Off to America. Mrs. Sammons, wife of the Hon. Thomas Sammons, Consul-General for the United States, at Shanghai, left for America by the Tanyo Maru. Mrs. Sammons left at rather short notice to visit her son, Mr. Wheeler Sammons, the Editor of the System Magazine at Chicago, who is within the age limit for the army now being mobilised. If possible, the Consul-General will pay a brief visit to America in the middle of the summer, to accompany Mrs. Sammons on her return to Shanghai.

No Victory No Throne. Count Reventlow in the Tageszeitung writes excitedly regarding the democrats' cry of "No territorial expansion, east or west." He even uses threats to intimidate the Kaiser: "A German victory and a German monarchy are mutually dependent. Without a German victory a German monarchy will soon cease to exist." Reventlow concludes: "For exponents of national monarchic principles in Germany it is now time to act—otherwise they may suddenly find themselves confronted with a situation which would be difficult, if not hopeless." The Tageszeitung writes of all this: "It is somewhat piquant at the very time when a leading Socialist organ (Vorwarts) upholds the monarchical idea in Germany to see a supporter of the throne and altar write in such a strain."

Dr. Jowett Accepts Call to London. Speaking to a crowded congregation at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church New York, on a recent Sunday, Dr. Jowett announced his decision to accept a call to Westminster, Chapel, London, and "return to my country." Dr. Jowett said:—"The call comes to me at a time when the men of the country are fighting in the cause of freedom and for an enduring peace and fraternity. I love my country, and if I think I can serve her, I must obey her call and do the remainder of my work on her soil." He admitted that he coveted the prospect of taking part in the glorious work of reconstruction after the war. In cabling to London on the previous day, accepting the Westminster call, he intimated that he would begin his ministry early in the spring of next year, or earlier if New York appointed his successor. Straits Settlements Resident-Councillor.

His many friends in Penang, says the Straits Echo, will be sorry to hear that Mr. W. C. Mitchell was not in good health when the last mail left England. It seems a little doubtful now whether he will be able to come out to the Straits to take up the appointment of Resident-Councillor. This may cause a regular general post in the upper ranks of the service, for in the event of Mr. Mitchell being obliged to remain in England there will be no dearth of candidates for the local Residency which is in many ways a pleasant and desirable billet. It means a great deal to Penang who does eventually come here and if His Excellency will make a few discreet enquiries in unofficial circles he will soon hear of at least two "possibles" whom the local public most emphatically do not desire to see representing the King, the Governor or the Colonial Office in this Settlement. A relation perfectly agreeable to the townsmen as a whole would be to allow Mr. W. Peel to continue to carry on until the end of the war.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WAR COMFORTS.

A Month's Work by the Needlework Guild.

The list of articles made during May under the auspices of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild is as follows:—

U. S. R. C. Branch Kowloon. 1,678 rolled bandages, 11 cape-line bandages, 23 stump bandages, 38 eye bandages, 1 many-tail bandage, 330 square swabs, 800 sponge swabs, 18 shrouds, 10 wool caps, 1 balsalava helmet, 4 pairs surgical stockings, 2 pairs wool socks, 21 mops, 34 scrubbers. (Signed) Margaret Ksigin.

City Hall Work Party. Packed and sent May 3 to Q.M.N.G.—22 dressing gowns, 4 prs. boots, 78 shirts, 44 bed-jackets, 23 surgical shirts, 76 vests, 37 small pillows, 32 shrouds, 20 mops, 40 scrubbers, 4 prs. slippers, 19 belts, 9 prs. operation stockings, 24 eye bandages, 4 caps, 23 tray cloths, cards books, wool, canvas.

Packed and sent to French Red Cross May 8:—31 pyjamas, 21 vests, 27 shirts, 7 prs. slippers, 48 milk covers, 16 bed-jackets. Packed and sent to Mesopotamia May 22:—78 prs. pyjamas, 18 dressing gowns, 8 surgical shirts, 40 shirts, 53 vests, 71 bed-jackets, 23 operation stockings, 5 caps, 1 pr. trench boots, 1 pr. slippers, 4 prs. bedboots, 54 milk covers.

Packed and sent to The Matron 26th Stationary Hospital, Yeshemidieh, Sinai Peninsula:—1 doz. handkerchiefs, 19 cotton day shirts, 9 night shirts, 8 pillows, 4 dressing gowns, 24 pillow covers, 1 doz. face towels.

Packed and sent to Mesopotamia May 28: 36 pillows, 14 dressing gowns, 6 shirts, 13 vests, 87 bed-jackets, 8 surgical shirts, 7 prs. slippers, 30 shrouds, 22 prs. pyjamas, 4 reversible bed-jackets, 4 scrubbers, 65 mops, 120 milk covers. (Signed) L. O. Black.

From Amoy during April:—372 many-tail bandages, 360 stump bandages, 48 eye bandages, 24 scrubbers. Foochow during April:—3 chest protectors, 3 Balsalava caps, 3 sleeping caps, 3 pairs mittens. Iloilo, P. I., during April:—492 rolled bandages, 4 many-tail bandages, 27 towels.

Amoy during May:—52 many-tail bandages, 168 stump bandages, 42 eye bandages, 26 shrouds, 98 handkerchiefs, 17 scrubbers.

Wesleyan Church Working Party. 29 mufflers, 72 handkerchiefs, 30 vests, 30 pairs of socks. (Signed) I. Robinson.

Catholic Women's League. 2,058 rolled bandages, 8 prs. hospital caps, 21 caps, 35 knitted dusters, 5 prs. flannel trousers, 3 pr. socks, 1 pr. bed socks, 1 pr. gloves, 90 food covers, 2 flannel shirts. (Signed) M. Loureiro.

Italian Convent. 6 suits pyjamas, 12 shirts renovated, 6 prs. hospital caps, 2 caps. (Signed) M. Loureiro.

Naval and Dockyard. 14 pyjamas, 31 vests, 30 shirts, 12 socks, 24 shrouds, 6 pillow cases, 66 mops, 2 woolly caps, 67 handkerchiefs, 4 slippers, 3 pairs trench boots, 8 surgical stockings, 19 eye bandages, 7 milk covers. (Signed) N. Sandeman.

Our Little Bit Society. To Hospital Auxiliaire, 113 Honfleur, France:—2,016 rolled bandages, 142 suits pyjamas, 77 many-tail bandages, 67 white woollen caps, 24 eye bandages, 22 floor mops, 10 bags swabs. To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2 Cavendish Square, London:—1,341 rolled bandages, 15 quilts, 16 pairs trench boots, 13 pillows, 77 suits pyjamas, 100 white woollen caps, 48 eye bandages, 8 bags swabs.

Distributed to local Volunteers and members of H. M. Troop who left the Colony during March and to May 16, 1917:—362 pairs socks, 94 pairs knee caps, 173 mufflers, 843 pocket books. (Signed) E. Green.

Union Church. 386 rolled bandages, 82 many-tail bandages, 24 stump bandages, 80 eye bandages, 348 shirts,

UNION CHURCH PASTORATE.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's Popularity.

At a meeting held last night at Union Church Hall, the congregation unanimously endorsed a resolution submitted by Mr. J. Walker, Chairman of the Committee of Management, (who presided) to the effect that the seat-holders "extend to the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald their hearty invitation to continue as their Minister for a further term of years."

Mr. J. R. Wood in seconding, and Mr. D. Macdonald in supporting the resolution, spoke in very high terms of the Rev. Mr. Macdonald's work as their Minister. Mr. J. R. Macdonald, observing that he believed he was expressing the opinion of many members of the Church when he said that at the present time it would be a calamity to the Church if they lost the services of Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. A. Macdonald said he had been twenty-one years in the Colony and that during that time he had been under various pastorate. He would make no invidious comparison, but would say that since Mr. Macdonald had come among them it had been a time of progress in the Church in every sense of the word. He agreed with Mr. Macdonald that it would be a calamity if at the present time the Church lost the services of their Minister. He hoped that nothing would be left undone on their part to ensure that Mr. Macdonald would be called to the ministry of Union Church for a further term (applause).

Before putting the resolution, the Chairman read a number of letters, one signed by many residents of Mount Parker, who were unable to attend, expressing their esteem of the pastor and supporting the invitation for him to stay.

The Chairman put the resolution which was carried unanimously.

80 vests, 53 pyjama suits, 114 pairs socks, 82 pairs surgical stockings, 54 hospital caps, 32 surgical caps, 8 pairs mittens, 2 pairs knee caps, 54 shrouds, 11 body belts, 348 handkerchiefs, 109 milk covers, 6 tray cloths, 27 hold-all bags, 66 towels, 32 floor scrubbers.

Sent to French Red Cross, Q.M.N.G. and to the Highland Casualty Clearing Station. (Signed) K. Macdonald.

Kowloon Unity Workers. To Miss Vivian, The Maricote Hotel, Horton, London N.—5 parcels old clothes containing:—51 pieces women's clothing, 21 pieces boys' and girls' clothes, 5 pairs ladies' boots and shoes.

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, (The Institute), 44 St. Baggerton, London, E.—3 parcels old clothes containing:—54 pieces men's clothing.

To Mrs. Lefroy, Vice President, S.S.F.A., Horton Branch, Britannia St., London, N.—1 parcel old clothes containing:—24 pieces children's clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9 South Motton St., London, W.—1 parcel new garments containing:—24 pieces, made from material supplied by War Charities. (Signed) N. Orpell.

Peak Club. 5 doz. rolled bandages 2 inch, 19 doz. rolled bandages 3 inch, 14 doz. rolled bandages 4 inch, 4 doz. rolled bandages 6 inch, 160 sponge swabs, 252 gauze swabs, 48 large shell swabs, 30 small shell swabs, 44 many-tail bandages, 2 odd dressings. (Signed) N. Sandeman.

Helena May Institute. 978 rolled bandages, 13 eye bandages, 14 head bandages, (Caps), 36 many-tail bandages, 8 shirts, 309 swabs, 8 cholera belts, 4 surgical stockings, 6 floor cloths. (Signed) Marion Jordan.

ALICE D. HICKLING, Acting Secretary, Hongkong Branch, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

ALLEGED DRUG THEFT.

Ingenious Excuse by a Chinese.

The case was continued at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, in which a Chinese was charged with stealing drugs, measuring glasses, etc. the property of the Queen's Road Pharmacy, to the value of \$60.

Mr. Agassiz prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Defendant said that he had a wager with another man employed at the shop. The other man wagered that defendant could not tell the names of some drugs on the table. Defendant said he could, and commenced to write them on paper. Just then he was called outside, and that was all he knew about it. He had no alternative but to plead guilty, as he could not find the other man.

Mr. Agassiz said that drugs had been missed from the Pharmacy since December last. Defendant had been employed at the shop for eight years.

Mr. McClintock, manager of the Pharmacy, said they had missed drugs from the shop. Defendant had borne a good character, though he was a little saucy at times.

Defendant was discharged.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

German Agents Arrested.

One of the tools of the local German Consulate is now in the hands of the Municipal Police in the person of a Turk, named Abraham Ettinger, says the N. C. Daily News of June 2. The whole facts of the charges upon which Ettinger has been arrested have not up to the present been revealed, but as matters now stand he is charged with infringing the neutrality of China declared by her in the present war, and also with being in possession of a forged passport. Again is raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court in such cases, but in this instance the question as to whether the accused is to be handed over to the Dutch Consul-General is one of the first points to be dealt with by the Mixed Court. Whether Mr. de Reus has already moved in this case as in the other reported below, is not clear. Dr. Fischer, the prisoner's counsel, has raised the point and it will be argued on Monday.

This is by no means the first time that Ettinger has figured prominently in Shanghai since the war, and for over 18 months it has been well known that he has been the responsible head of a department of the German Consulate-General, charged with the issuing of false passports.

Ettinger was brought up at the Mixed Court, on June 1, before Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Wang, charged with unlawfully committing an act against the neutrality of China. He was also charged with unlawfully attempting to forge a passport purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Consul-General in Shanghai.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Fischer for the defence.

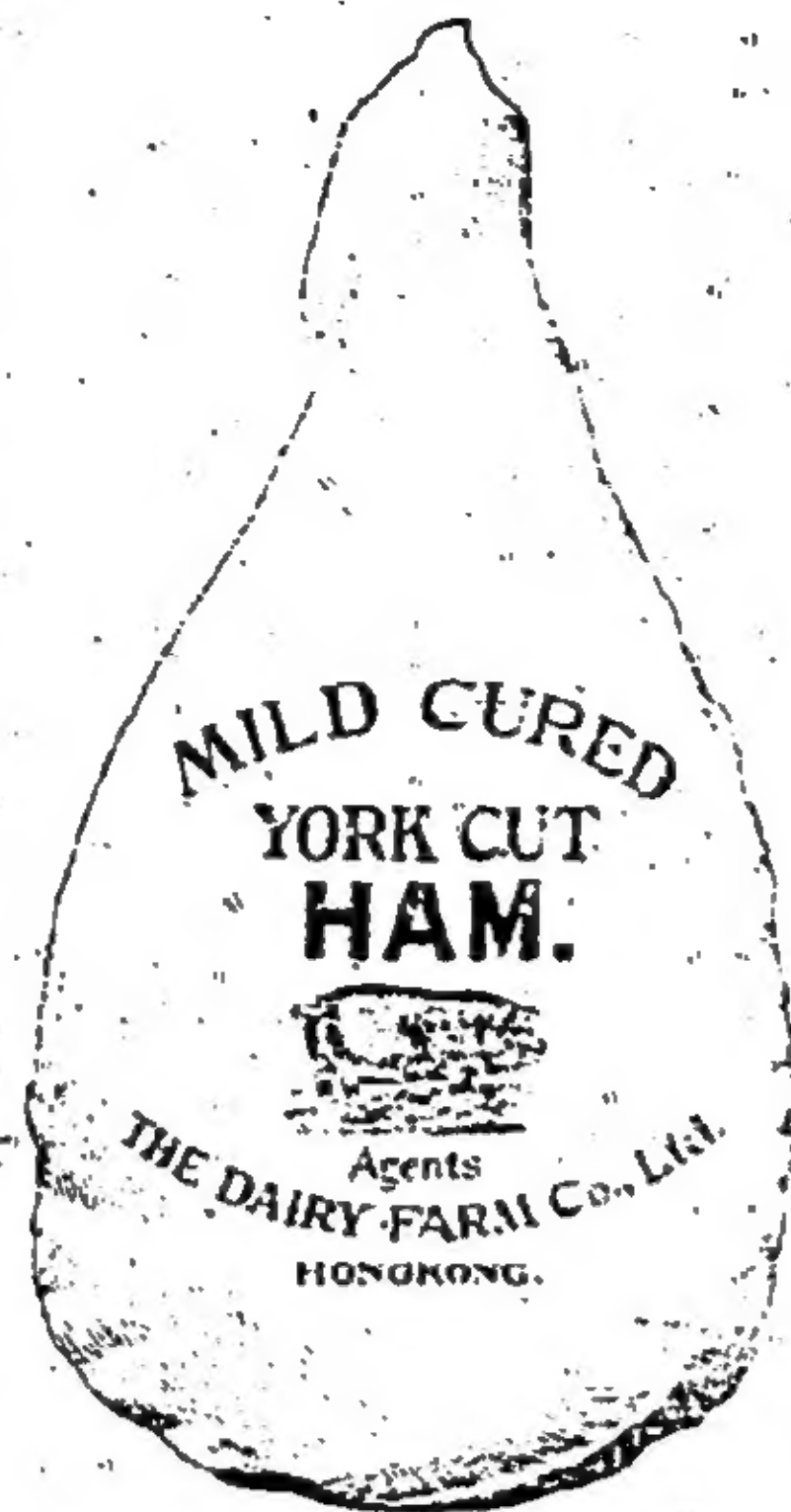
Mr. Newman informed the Court that this was a case in which there were similar points regarding the jurisdiction of the Court, as had been raised in the case of the defendant Karz.

Dr. Fischer intimated that he had only been instructed that morning and would ask for a remand in order to prepare his arguments against the assumption of jurisdiction by that Court.

After further discussion, the case was adjourned until June 4. Two charges of larceny were preferred against Abraham Karz, in the employ of William Katz, a Turkish subject, who was under German protection and registered at the German Consulate.

Bail was refused, and the case will be set down for special hearing.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

THE ATTACK ON A GIRL.

Defendant's Story of the Affair.

The case was continued before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in which a Chinese is charged with high-way robbery at Wanchai, the victim of which was a little adopted daughter of Dr. Kew.

Dr. Kew's houseboy stated that it was his custom to go and meet the girl every evening, and, on the day in question, he was following his usual practice and was some way down the hill when the child called out and he saw the prisoner carrying her away. He called out and chased the defendant, who had, a moment previously, been trying to snatch a gold chain from the girl's neck. Defendant ran away up the hill with witness in pursuit. Witness caught up with him and a struggle ensued. He succeeded in arresting him and he took him to the Police Station.

Defendant said that he was on his way to Wong-wei-chang but as he did not know his way he went to ask the girl, who became terrified for some reason and began to run away. She was staggering and nearly falling, he went forward to assist her to keep her feet. She began to cry and witness came upon the scene. That was all he knew about it. The case was adjourned.

FOR RUN-DOWN PEOPLE.

The expression "run-down" comes from the feeble action of an unwound clock, and the comparison is a good one. Applied to health, it means a condition in which all the bodily functions are enfeebled. Appetite fails, the digestion is impaired, the nerves are impoverished, the complexion becomes pale, there is no animation, but rather worry and mental depression. Fatigue is a constant symptom.

No particular organ being affected, you must look for relief to the blood, as it circulates everywhere. Improvement in the blood is quickly felt throughout the entire system, and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the best and most convenient blood builders. As your blood becomes rich and red, the various organs regain their tone and the body recovers its vigour. If you have any or all of the above symptoms try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills, obtainable everywhere, also post free, 1 bottle \$1.50, six for \$8. from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 988 Second Avenue, New York.

Free.—A useful book can be had free by sending a post card for a Health Guide to the above address.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For CANTON. Capable SHO-THAND. TYPESETTER, Male. Must be quick, able transcribe notes correctly. Apply, with references, stating salary required to Box 1292 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A PURCHASER for a first class PASSAGE TICKET per s.s. Nippon Maru to San Francisco. Will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Apply Box 1291 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT PIANO by Collard and Collard in perfect condition. \$100 a bargain. Apply Box 1290 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. s.s. "SHINYO MARU." From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on the 9th June, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 13th June, at 5 P.M. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 16th June, 1917, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 27th June, 1917. T. DAIGO, Agent. Hongkong, 7th June, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



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30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
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Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

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Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada, and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

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WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.		Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon. WED., 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Suwa Maru Capt. Setine T. 21,000	MON, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	WED, 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokkaichi		Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 8th June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe		Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 16th June.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000	15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000	14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000	18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000	18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$674. (£122).
to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.
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*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
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S.S. Tjisondari 19th June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	9th June at 4 p.m.
NEWCHWANG	Anhui	9th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	10th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	12th June at 4 p.m.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom		in port	12th June	SHANGHAI
Tjilwoong		9th June	14th June	Kobe via Moji
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	As E. Hodgins	TUES., 12th June, at noon.
Halhong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 15th June, at noon.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 8th June at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 9th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 12th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 16th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at other ports. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Yokohama and Yagatae Ports via Shanghai.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudu, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Davao.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description a fixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

New Japanese Steamer.

A 1,550-ton steamer ordered from the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, by the Chosen Yusen Kaisha, was expected to be launched in May. On her completion she will be placed on the Vladivostok-Shimonoseki line and at the same time the C. Y. K. will resume her Chemulpo-Dairen regular line once operated with the Kogen Maru, says the "Manchuria Daily News."

Sale of Japanese Ships to Italy.

According to Japanese papers the Commercial Attache to the Italian Embassy in Tokyo has purchased two steamers—the Yoshida-maru and Kuroshio-maru—at Kobe for his Government. Both ships have been re-named. The Italian Government is carrying on negotiations for the purchase of another Japanese steamer.—"Japan Chronicle."

Profitable Shipping Deal.

A report is to hand that the Kishimoto Steamship Co.'s (Dairen) steamer Kwanto Maru, 6,300 tons d.w., which is admitted to be one of the firm's best-equipped vessels, has been contracted to be sold to a foreign buyer for ¥3,000,000, which price corresponds to about ¥50 per ton. She was built in 1891 in England and was formerly known as the Wakool.

Japan Shipowners' Association.

On the 15th ult. the Japan Shipowners' Association held a general meeting of members at the Tor Hotel, Kobe. The meeting was attended by 25 principal shipowners in the country. Most of the proceedings were occupied by the consideration of the articles of association and other internal affairs of the Association, but a resolution was passed proposing to memorialise the Government on the advisability of establishing a regular Japanese Consulate at Marseilles and another at a French port on the Atlantic coast. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Wakamiya, Director of Shipping in the Department of Communications, addressed the meeting on Japan's position in the world's carrying trade. He expressed quite optimistic views regarding the future of Japan's shipping trade. The difficulty of replenishing the world's tonnage, reduced by German submarines, Mr. Wakamiya said, afforded justification for expecting increased activity in the shipping trade of this country in the future. Although Great Britain would no doubt develop great shipping efficiency after the conclusion of the war, it would take a great deal of time to make good the deficit in tonnage brought about before hostilities came to an end. In conclusion, the Director of Shipping dwelt on the importance of the part that had been and would be taken by private shipowners in the development of Japan's carrying trade.

Building Activity.

Every effort is now being used to build new ships. Thus, a large programme is on the slips in the country, and extra shipping has been secured by arrangement with the Dominions and neutral states in Europe. Likewise, new arrangements have been entered into with regard to securing further mercantile tonnage from America and Japan. It is hoped that some 500,000 new tonnage will be secured by the standardisation of ships. Another interesting step will undoubtedly bring practical results, namely, the Government's sanctioning in regard to deck loads, according to which some fresh 500,000 tons carrying capacity have been added to our mercantile marine. Increased freight have been paid to neutral shipping, and special insurance facilities against risks have been offered, such as premiums to crews, etc. Whilst the number of British merchant vessels is over 1,600 tonnage in July, '94, was 3,490, the number was 3,549 on February 'st, 1917, with a gross tonnage of slightly under 16,000,000. If we analyse these figures, we find that during the thirty months of the war the net loss to the British mercantile marine, emanating from all causes, only amounted to between five and six per cent. of the gross tonnage. Since August, 1914, not less than 95 per cent. of British shipping has been covered by war premiums, at a cost of 1 p. 2d. per cent. monthly on the amount insured, and thus we find that after thirty months of war the losses sustained so far have been almost covered by premiums of scarcely more than one-half per cent. monthly—a splendid tribute, indeed, to the British mercantile marine service.—"Kelly's Trade Review."

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 7th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 8th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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S.S. SAINAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To Be Dispatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J. C. J. L.	19, June
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Sinyo M.	P. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J. C. J. L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J. C. J. L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Sibera M.	T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Teoyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Auyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	7, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	7, June
Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7, June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	8, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokkaichi	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
Manila	Loonzeang	J. M. Co.	8, June
Shanghai	Tamsui	B. & S.	9, June
Newchwang	Anhui	B. & S.	9, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	9, June
Sandakan	Mausang	B. & S.	10, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	J. M. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	D. L. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	12, June
Kobe	Tjiliwang	J. C. J. L.	14, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	16, June
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	16, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Asuta M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Kobe	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	3, July
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	9, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

NOTICES.

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THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

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Foundry Castings, General Store-
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37, Ring Locky Street, and Street, west
of Causeway, Canton, China.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 5th June, at 5 p.m., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 5th June, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 13th June, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 23rd June, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s.
CHINA arrived in Yokohama on Tues-
day morning, June 5, and sailed from
that port on June 6, and is due to arrive
in Hongkong on June 12, at daylight.

NOTICE.

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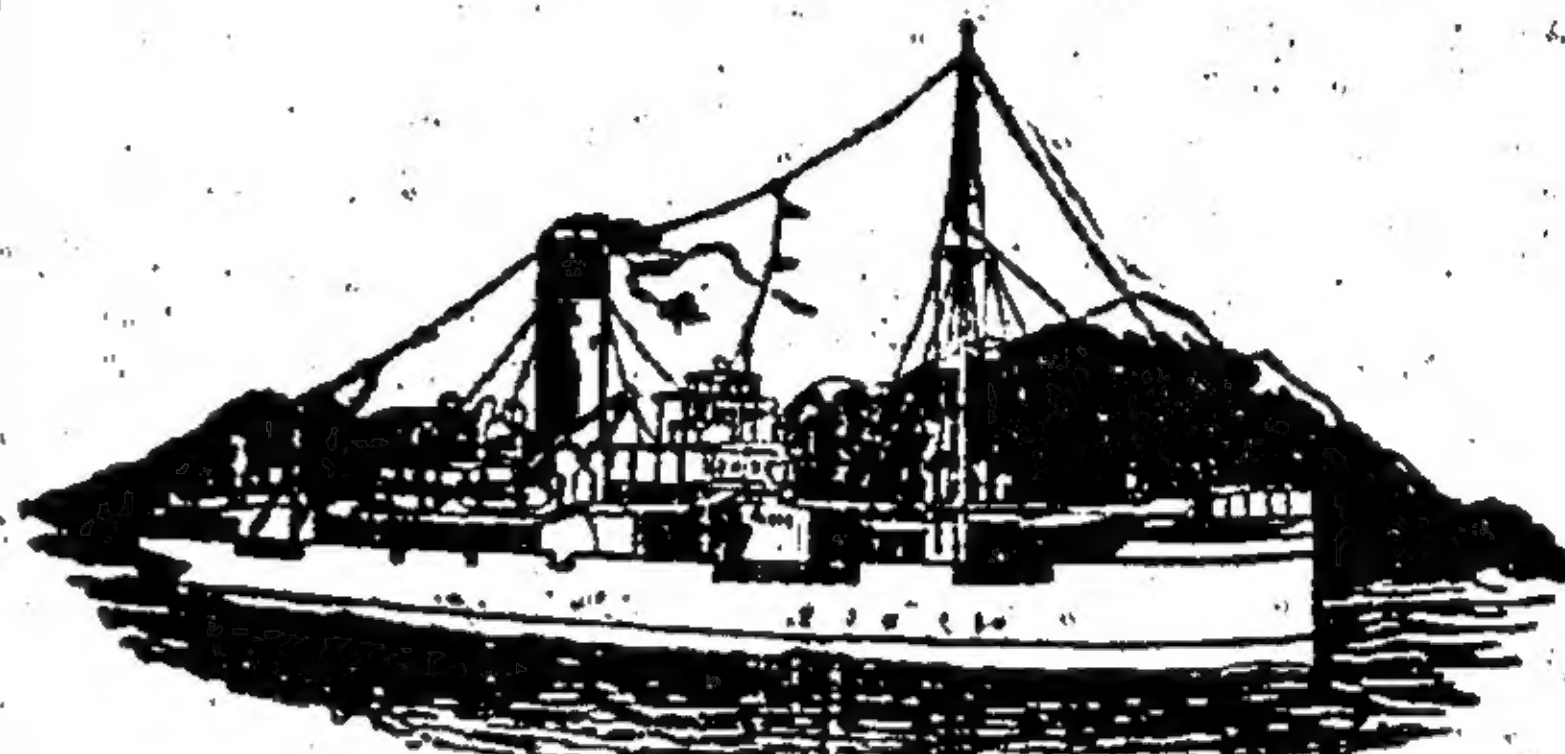
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CONSIGNEES

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Joint Service

of the

"NEDERLAND" AND

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

Royal Mail Lines.

THE Steamship

"REMBRANDT."

having arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of car-
go are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 11th
June, 1917, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU."

having arrived, Consignees of

Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods are being

landed and placed at their

risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon

where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried

on unless instructions are given

to the contrary before NOON

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they cannot be recognised. No

claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Large Shipments of

Choice Hams.

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Allen F C	Jenkins A
Bellillo Mrs E R	Jones W E
Bartlett R M	Kroeder Dr A T
Barker W L	Knight Mr & Mrs
Barnes Capt & Mrs	P. L.
Barnes S T	Key Dr F T
Baxter Mr & Mrs H	King C
Baxter Master	Karajia N B
Birbeck R J	Kata W
Barnes J H	Kirkland Mr & Mrs
Burlet Mr & Mrs J	H. T.
de	Kemp D A
de P W W	Kane Mr & Mrs H
Blackburn Mr & Mrs W	Laurel G Guidon
Blackburn J M	Lauren Mr & Mrs
Blackburn Mr & Mrs C	Lauren Mr & Mrs
Blackburn Mrs L A Little C	Lauren Mr & Mrs
Baldwin Mr & Mrs	Lauren Mr & Mrs
Costello G E	Leina Mr & Mrs J J
Cornelissen Mr	Lindquist R A
Cornelissen Mrs	Melton Mr & Mrs
Cornelissen Miss	T. R. E.
Coppleman D E	Mander R E
Calderon L A	Maurice Miss
Chisholm H	Malcolm G M
Carpenter G B	Messinger Miss R T
Catana M	Nicola J S
Cameron O E	Petty R E
Colvin Capt & Mrs	Petty R E
Coleman Dr & Mrs S	Petty R E
Donnell D E	Pastakia N K
Davenport Mr	Peacock E A
Mrs W B	Paton Mr & Mrs J
Davis Mrs F E	Ray E H
Dowley W A	Reay Miss F A
Dicker A E	Read G V
Edwards J E	Rhes F
Elphinstone G	Rhes Miss G
Foster J	Rehine Mrs M
Gordon A G	Robinson G J
Geissenhoff Mrs M	Squire Mrs A
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Gott T N C	Shiner Mr & Mrs W
Graves Mr & Mrs	Shiner Mr & Mrs W
R H	Shiner Mr & Mrs W
Golden Miss L M	Speyer C S
Green Mr & Mrs H	St. A. L.
Gre-n Mr & Mrs H	Schoenfelder Mr & Mrs
Hall Capt T P	Mrs C
Hodgins Mrs A E	Scott P M
Hodge W J	Scott P M
Hodgins Mrs A E	Scott

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1)
HINDENBURG SLIGHTED.

Amsterdam, June 6.

The Kaiser's telegram boasting of victory in the West included one to General von Ludendorff. It is noteworthy that no telegram was sent to General von Hindenburg.

M.M. LINER TORPEDOED.

Paris, June 5.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Larra* was torpedoed on the 29th May in the Eastern Mediterranean. There were sixty-nine on board, of whom thirty-six Malagasy passengers and eight Arab stokers are missing.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Make Slight Progress.

London, June 6.

Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made slight progress south of the Somme river and how bold the electric power station for which there has been fierce fighting since Sunday. We took seventy-five prisoners to-day in a successful raid southward of Ypres.

There has been great aerial activity, bombing going on day and night with good results. We brought down twelve German aeroplanes and drove down six others out of control. Five of our aeroplanes are missing.

Artillery Actions.

London, June 6.

A French communique reports intermittent artillery actions on the greater part of the front, these being especially lively in the Belgium-Hutere sector and on the Vaucelles plateau.

THE AERIAL RAID.

Germans Lose Two Aeroplanes.

London, June 6.

An official report states: Sixteen aeroplanes participated in to-night's raid.

They crossed the Essex coast at 6.15, dropped bombs in country districts and small towns of Essex and then proceeded to attack the naval establishment on the Medway, where they dropped a considerable number of bombs.

A certain amount of damage was done to house property, but the damage to naval and military establishments was negligible.

Gunfire engaged and aircraft pursued the raiders, who, losing two machines, made off to sea.

The casualties were two killed and twenty nine wounded.

The Raid Described.

Later.

Correspondents in an Essex town describe the air raid as most exciting. Ample warning of the enemy's approach was given to enable the British airmen to ascend before the raiders reached the coast. The weather favoured the enemy who, flying at the highest altitude, sought the cover of the clouds. But they were quickly spotted and engaged. Thus, they only penetrated a few miles inland and departed at their greatest speed after dropping bombs.

Their formation was quickly broken up by the guns and our airmen.

The town in question was crowded with women and children while hundreds of wounded were being entertained to trips in sailing craft.

The first intimation the people had of the raid was a heavy cannonade from the shore batteries, which they regarded as practice, but the raiders suddenly appeared amid the bursting shells.

One of the raiders turned somersault and dropped into the sea. Instantly motor launches darted to the spot but found no trace of the aviators.

Two Germans Captured.

Later.

A pilot and an observer of one of the German raiding aeroplanes who had fallen into the sea were captured.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE BELGIAN COAST.

London, June 6.

There is general satisfaction at the more vigorous naval policy evidenced by the bombardment of the Belgian coast, as, though the German occupation of Zebrugghe has failed to interrupt Channel communications, the enemy had made himself so objectionable that strong measures had become indispensable. The task is arduous and trying as Zebrugghe is now believed to be even stronger than the Dardanelles.

A telegram received from Amsterdam from a correspondent on the frontier describes the latest British bombardment of Zebrugghe as the most formidable of the war. It lasted for an hour and forty minutes, a large fleet of cruisers participating. The German batteries replied vigorously but ineffectively owing to the morning fog hiding the ships. The harbour was much damaged.

Experts emphasise that the co-ordination of the aerial attacks on the Belgian coast with the naval activity as giving evidence of the utilisation of the great development in aeronautics in operations for which troops would have been used before the war. It was obviously thus that the enemy destroyers were forced to leave their shelter and were promptly engaged by Commodore Tyrwhitt.

The German view, as expressed in twelve successive German communique, is emphasised by violent artillery firing at Wytschaete bend. The latter is in the region between Messines and Hollebeke, south of Ypres, and the British raids in the same sector are assumed in a German communique to be for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the artillery fire.

SUPER-FRIGHTFULNESS.

London, June 6.

Reports have been received, which included two from the north-east coast, on torpedoing.

In one case two German torpedo boats, after receiving the name of a British ship, darted one on each side of her, shelled her without warning and made off without offering to help the crew. The ship sank. Eleven of the crew were killed by shell fire and ten escaped in the boats.

In another case the crew of a ship torpedoed without warning were rowing to a rescue ship when the enemy torpedo boat fired a torpedo which went clean through the small boat containing the captain's crew and sank her, the captain and crew being drowned. The ship which attempted to rescue them was also sunk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon when those present were:

H. E. the Governor—(Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops—(Major-General F. Ventris)
The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.
The Hon. Mr. W. Obatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. Mc-Messer).
The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Cho Pak.
The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
Mr. E. Bullock (Clerk of Council).

New Member.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, who has been chosen by the Chamber of Commerce to sit on the Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, attended for the first time to-day, and took the oath.

Cemetery Bye-Laws.

On the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Sanitary Board's recent amendment of the Cemetery Bye-laws was approved.

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:

A sum of \$577.74 in aid of the following votes:—Education, A. Department of Director of Education, other charges, incidental expenses, \$500; transport, \$77.74.

A sum of \$2,650 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Works, Apparatus for Government Quarry.

A sum of \$1,000 in aid of the following votes:—Public Works, Recurrent, 31.—Electric Lighting, Kowloon, \$500; Public Works, Recurrent, 45.—Electric Lighting, Shamshuipo, \$500.

A sum of \$2,300 in aid of the vote Public Works Recurrent, 49, New Territories, water works, maintenance of Loi Chi Kok.

A sum of \$2,550 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Forestry (New Territories), other charges, maintenance of gardens and grounds, improvements in and adjoining the Fanling Golf Course.

Bathing Facilities.

In accordance with notice the Hon. Mr. Pollock, asked:—Is the Government taking any, and, if so, what steps to provide the public with bathing facilities at North Point and West Point as in previous years?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—The usual facilities are being provided at Kennedy Town, as in recent years. Facilities at North Point, with the exception of a temporary pier from which diving could be performed at certain states of the tide, have hitherto been provided by the Hongkong Tramway Company.

The Company have found that the facilities were utilised to so small an extent that they have decided not to make any such provision this year. In the light of the Tramway Company's experience, it is proposed to take no further action towards providing bathing facilities in this locality.

Samshuipo Market.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock put the following questions:—

1. Did the Government from the year 1914 till the beginning of the year 1917, or during some other and, if so, what period, reserve a certain site at Samshuipo as the site of the Samshuipo Market?

2. Has the Government recently, and, if so, when, changed the site of such Market to a new site?

3. From what person did the Government obtain such new site and was such new site obtained by the Government giving the former site of the Market in exchange to such person? Is such person the owner of several, and, if so, how many Lots facing such new site? What are the Lot Numbers and the area of such Lots? Do not such Lots practically surround such new site on three sides thereof?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Yes, a certain area was marked on a plan showing the proposed development of the district, and enquiries were formed that this area was reserved with a view to the erection of a market thereon. The site was so reserved because there was no more suitable area of Crown land available in the immediate vicinity at the time. No guarantee was given that a market would in fact be erected thereon.

In September last the Government were approached regarding the provision of an alternative site, upon land in private ownership, being 210 yards from the centre of the original site to the centre of the new site nearer the existing village of Sam Shui Po. In January last, the question of the site was referred to the Head of the Sanitary Department, who reported that the original site was too far from the village of Sam Shui Po, and that the alternative site was too small.

The matter was considered by the Sanitary Board on the 19th January and they unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That the plan as laid on the table be approved by the Board except that the question of the site be left over until the decision of the Government regarding the offer of an alternative site be known."

The Government being anxious to remove the site of the proposed market from a position fronting on what will at some future period be the main road to Tsun Wan, Castle Peak and beyond, especially in view of the increase of motor traffic, pursued further negotiations regarding an alternative site and eventually succeeded in getting an offer of the site, cross-hatched in blue on the plan laid herewith. The centre of this site is 127 yards from the centre of the original site. The Government then referred the matter again to the Sanitary Board, who on the 19th April unanimously adopted the further resolution:—"That the site cross-hatched blue on the attached plan for the Sam Shui Po Market be approved."

3. The new site was obtained from Mr. Li Ping, who accepted the original site in exchange for the new one. The areas dealt with for purposes of exchange were exactly equal, premium and additional Crown rent being charged in respect of an excess in the area of the original site over that of the new site. Mr. Li Ping is the Crown lessee of 14 lots in the vicinity of the market, two of which face the new market site. The numbers and areas of the two lots facing the new market site are:—New Kowloon Inland Lot 43, area 19,840 square feet; New Kowloon Inland Lot 158, area 3,775 square feet. The new market site is surrounded on all four sides by public roads. The lots on the opposite side of two of such roads belong to Mr. Li Ping, whilst those on the opposite side of the two remaining roads belong to other parties.

The Police Reserve.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The objects of this Bill are as follows:—

(a) To alter the technical title of the Special Police Reserve force to the title which is in general use, i.e., the Hongkong Police Reserve.

(b) To provide for the punishment of minor breaches of discipline by members of the Hongkong Police Reserve in a way which will not involve the publicity of proceedings before a magistrate and which will be more in accordance with the procedure in the case of other police and military organisations.

(c) To give Captain Superintendent of Police powers with the approval of the Governor in Council to make regulations for the government and discipline of the force.

(d) To remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

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FOR THE FRONT.

Presentation at Civil Service Club.

At the Civil Service Club last evening, a presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tsochi, on the occasion of their leaving the Colony, the former for active service in Europe.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, as Chairman of the General Committee, handed a silver tea service to Mr. Tsochi, and, in felicitous terms, spoke of the services rendered to the Club by both of those departing. He wished them a safe journey and speedy return.

Mr. Tsochi, in response, said he regretted temporarily leaving one of the most popular clubs in the Colony. If the Civil Service lost at any game, they went down with a good heart, and if it should be his fate to have to go down, he hoped he would go down with a good heart also.

He thanked the members of the Club, on behalf of his wife and himself, for the kindly sentiments expressed.

Three hearty cheers and a "tiger" for Mr. and Mrs. Tsochi concluded a very pleasant little ceremony.

Enemy Trading.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods.

In doing so, he said that the Ordinance provided penalties for making false statements in connection with the export of goods and also for the mutilation or destruction of forms used in connection therewith.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The remaining stages were gone through, and the Bill passed.

North Borneo.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1896.

He pointed out that as recent Imperial legislation and brought the State of North Borneo within the scope of the Fugitive Offenders Act the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance was no longer required, and this Bill was to repeal that Ordinance.

The reading was seconded by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, and agreed to. The Bill was also read a third time and passed.

The War Loan.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

He stated that it had been pointed out to the Crown Agents that the original Ordinance made interest on the bonds cease from the time of drawing and this Ordinance provided that notice of drawing would have to be given fifteen days before.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Increased Rates.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

He explained that the Bill would impose a special War Rate of seven per cent. to be collected during the war, so as to provide an additional contribution to His Majesty's Government. This new rate would be subject to the usual provisions of assessment and appeal.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock expressed regret that the voluntary contribution of the Chinese of a million dollars had dropped, and hoped that at some future date the difficulties referred to by His Excellency at the last meeting would be overcome. He suggested that the words in the Bill "Governor-in-Council" should be taken out and the words "Legislative Council" substituted, and went on to say that many important and far-reaching regulations were launched upon the public by simple notice in the Government Gazette. He realised that certain orders had to be discussed in secret, but he also thought that a good many of the orders at present made in Council could be brought before the legislative body.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan, in the course of a lengthy speech, said that the new rate would press heavily upon the poorer classes, to whom at present the question of rent was a burden.

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THE LATE DR. ATKINSON.

Tribute by H.E. the Governor.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor moved:—"The Legislative Council of Hongkong desires to record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Colony of Hongkong by the late Dr. John Mitford Atkinson and to convey to his widow and sons its deep sympathy with them in their bereavement."

His Excellency said that the late Dr. Atkinson was for many years a member of that Council and occupied the post of Principal Civil Medical Officer. During the years he was associated with the Colony, medical and sanitary science made great strides, and it was owing to the late doctor's energy that the well-equipped Government Civil Hospital, as well as the Victoria Hospital in Barker Road, were founded. Both had been an inestimable boon to the Colony, the latter to the poorer sections of the community. His Excellency went on to refer to the fact that the deceased went home to take up private practice and said that since the war he had taken charge of a large military hospital, the hard work of which had undoubtedly contributed towards his untimely end.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock seconded on behalf of the unofficial members, associating himself with all His Excellency had said. The resolution was unanimously passed.

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WAR HUT CONTRACTS.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Allegations Sir John Jackson, Ltd.

The Royal Commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Channell, to inquire into the allegations made against Sir John Jackson, Ltd., in connection with army hutting contracts, issued their report recently.

The Commission in their conclusions say:—

1. That there is no ground for saying that Sir John Jackson's first offer was not bona fide or was made from other than patriotic motives.

2. That Sir John Jackson made his first claim for remuneration and for remuneration by way of percentage at a time when the situation was such that there was no difficulty in the War Office declining to give his firm the further work then proposed and placing it in other hands, and at a time when there was nothing resulting from his first offer or otherwise discrediting him in law or in honour to ask some remuneration for any further work which might be entrusted to him or to his firm.

3. That Sir John Jackson and his company should be relieved from the imputations of having, either by their offer of gratuitous assistance or by their subsequent conduct, intentionally brought about a state of things in which they could and did extort exorbitant terms.

4. That at the time the agreement was made with him a state of things had in fact arisen which enabled him practically to dictate his own terms, but that the War Office had an opportunity, of which they did not avail themselves, of postponing a settlement of the terms until a time when the pressure of the situation would have ceased.

5. That the amount to which Sir John Jackson, Ltd., became entitled under the agreement in the events which happened was greatly excessive, and that the agreement even in the state of things contemplated when it was made was unreasonable, and such as would probably not have been made but for the urgency of the situation. At the same time it was in the interest of the nation as a whole to pay a liberal remuneration for the services which were secured.

6. That although there is no ground in law for the non-payment of the percentages in full, we consider that Sir John Jackson's insistence on the payment in full of the percentage in the events which have happened, which were not in the contemplation of the War Office when the agreement was made, and which increased the remuneration far beyond any amount contemplated by the War Office, would be inconsistent with the professions which he made during the negotiations, and particularly in the letter of September 2.

In their report the Commission state that they do not desire to underrate the value of the work done by Jackson's. It was work which could not have been done satisfactorily except by an experienced contractor. There were complaints as to part of the work, but the necessity for extreme despatch went far to excuse the matters complained of.

After making every allowance for the utility of their work, the Commission are of opinion that the sum to which they became entitled for commission, in addition to that for the 13 per cent. for head office charges, was far in excess of any reasonable remuneration.

As to the 5 per cent. commission on the second contract, the Commission say: "Even if the cost originally estimated had not been exceeded we think that 5 per cent. would have been greatly excessive."

Salary of £20,000 a Year.

As to the suggestion of remuneration for the time for which the whole staff of Jackson's might be engaged at the rate of the average profits of the company in previous years, it was in our judgment an extremely liberal one. Although called

GERMANY'S LOAN.

Conjectures on its Significance.

Toronto, April 28.—The cable announcement that Germany had raised \$3,170,000,000 from the subscriptions, lately closed, to the sixth Imperial war loan—which would be the largest subscription of any in the series—has not greatly influenced this market's view, either of German finances or of the economic situation in Germany. There is here, perhaps, more than in New York or in London, a disposition to treat these official German notices regarding the war loans as not being in all respects trustworthy. About the internal conditions in Germany there can certainly no longer be any doubt. They are proceeding from bad to worse. The discontent of the working classes and of the town dwellers appears to be increasing; we learn of those things, even with the rigid German censorship. If the German armies should now experience further setbacks, this factor may have an important effect in weakening the Teutonic resistance on the various fronts.

We believe, for one thing, that Germany's declining economic strength and financial power has prevented her from giving Turkey the support that was required to enable the Turks to make head against the British in Mesopotamia and Palestine. How things are going with hapless Austria and Bulgaria, in the same connection—for Berlin has unquestionably had to finance them also—may perhaps be left to conjecture.

fee it was practically a salary, and a salary of £80,000 a year for a principal agent and two competent assistants is a thing unknown. Besides, at the time in question, contractors had little chance of earning their usual profits except by Government work.

"We do not desire to suggest that Sir John Jackson intentionally took advantage of the situation in order to get remuneration which he knows to be excessive. His career as a successful contractor, making large profits in work requiring large capital, and with risks which, fortunately, seem never in his case to have led to disaster, seems to have given him an altogether inflated idea of the market value of the services of his firm when rendered under different circumstances which involved no risk whatever and the providing of no capital.

"We are of opinion that if the matter had been left to be decided by an independent tribunal after the work had been done, the amount awarded, although it would have been large, would have been much less than \$150,000.

"On May 28, 1915, Sir George Gibb, then civilian member of the Army Council in charge of contracts, had an interview with Sir John Jackson with a view to inducing him to make some equitable revision of the terms under the circumstances which has then disclosed themselves, but this Sir John Jackson declined to do, it being suggested that he was under the impression that some threat was being held out to him, in which case his refusal would be natural.

"So the matter still remains so far as we are aware. It was stated before the Public Accounts Committee that negotiations were then pending for a reduction of amount but we feel that Sir John Jackson, even if willing to make any concession, might be unable to do so as long as the allegations made against him by the Public Accounts Committee were unanswered.

In the Commission's opinion there is no ground for saying that Sir John Jackson, Ltd., paid wages at excessive rates. Their rates were far less than the London rate, but more than the local rates. No doubt in some cases incompetent and lazy men, including gangers, were employed who were not worth the wages paid. "This, we think, arose from the instructions to use the greatest possible despatch and not have any delay for want of labour, and not from any desire to run up cost."

LT.-COMDR. ASQUITH.

Ex-Premier's Third Son Wins the D.S.O.

The King has conferred the D.S.O. upon Mr. Asquith's third son, Lt. Commander Arthur Meland Asquith, R.N.V.R., for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

The official record of the service for which the honour is bestowed is as follows:—

He obtained leave to go up to the front when he heard a fight was imminent. Later, although wounded, he returned to Brigade Headquarters and gave a clear account of the situation and of the fighting, which had been going on during the night. He has previously done fine work.

Lt. Commander Asquith's war service dates back to Antwerp, where he fought in the trenches as a sub-lieutenant. He has been wounded two or three times, once in the fighting in the Dardanelles, and has been mentioned in dispatches by Sir Ian Hamilton.

He was promoted lieutenant in July, 1915, to lieut.-commander two months later.

A Tyne-mouth soldier, in a letter from Antwerp to his father, wrote: "It was fine to see the way our boys took it. They lay in the trenches for 80 hours and cracked jokes amid the terrible shell fire."

"Young Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister's son, was as daring as anybody. He moved about giving us a cheery word from time to time, and nothing seemed to tire him. He had one or two narrow shaves, but, bless you, he never troubled about that."

"Wait and see" was his motto when the shells began to fly around, and he looked as if he was not going to worry till one hit him. Officers like him make a lot of difference to men, and there is not one of us who would not go through fire and water for him."

A NAVAL MYSTERY.

Extraordinary Record of a Commander.

A naval correspondent writes to the Daily News:—

Who is Commander Gordon Campbell, and what has he been doing? When the war broke out he was in command of an old destroyer, the Bittern, but he must since have found a far more promising and exciting job than that. Just a year ago he was specially promoted to his present rank over the heads of nearly 700 senior lieutenant-commanders, which is perhaps by a long way the greatest single jump of the war. In June, 1916, he was made a member of the Distinguished Service Order, and in a recent Court Circular there appeared the announcement that he had attended at Buckingham Palace to be decorated by the King with the Victoria Cross.

Neither as regards the V.O., nor his D.S.O., nor his extraordinary leap to the rank of commander has there been a hint as to why the distinction was conferred. A "great silent Navy" is the British.

We find that Commander Campbell entered the Navy fifteen years ago, being gazetted midshipman on Feb. 15th, 1902. After serving in the Irresistible in the Mediterranean and the Flora in the Pacific, he was promoted sub-lieutenant in April, 1905. His next appointment was to the destroyer A-un, after which, on promotion to lieutenant in Oct., 1907, he went to China in the King Alfred, the then flagship of the present Admiral of the Fleet Sir Hedworth Meux. On returning home, he served for some time in the Devonport training establishment, and took command of the destroyer Ranger in October 1912, transferring to the Britanna in April, 1913. He was promoted Lieut.-Commander in October, 1915.

Back From U. S. A. Major Chancery P. Holcomb, Mrs. Holcomb, Mr. J. M. Darrah and Mr. Arthur Dallas returned last week to Shanghai from the United States.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Activity of Osaka Merchants.

As the commercial and industrial centre of the country, Osaka has enjoyed remarkable prosperity since the outbreak of the war. One of the greatest contributions to this prosperity has been the increased activity of middle-grade merchants and manufacturers, who commanded considerable influence even before the war. They have been enabled to extend their operations in a comparatively short space of time, and some of them are said to be now in a position to command as large a capital as firms which have long been recognised as captains of industry. These prosperous and enterprising merchants now show a tendency to reorganise their interests into joint-stock concerns, evidently with the object of facilitating their operations. Some time ago the Koshu Goshi Kaisha and the Nakai Shoten transformed themselves into joint-stock companies, and it is now reported that the Shibakawa Shoten will convert its interests into a joint-stock company with a capital of Yen 3,000,000. A similar scheme is also contemplated by the Yagi Shoten, which will have a capital of about Yen 2,000,000. Most of these concerns are actively engaged in foreign trade.

British investments in Belgium. Considerable British capital is invested in public enterprises in Belgium, and naturally the German occupation of the country has hit the British investors hard. The Antwerp Water Works is a British company. The report for the year ended December 31 last shows that the D. venture interest has been met up-to-date, but in order to do this for last year it was necessary to borrow £8,100 on the surrender value of the policy with the San Office. In the previous report it was announced that the Company's property had been sequestered by the German Government, and recently it was reported in the German Press that it was to be liquidated. As the Directors point out, this can make very little difference, since the solution of the question whether a valid title can be given to the purchaser of the property must depend upon the event of war. Meanwhile the Directors "regret that they have no direct information as to events in Antwerp to report to the shareholders." They have done all they can at present by registering the Company's claims with the British Government.

The debt balance to the London suspense account now totals \$37,800, against \$28,200 at the end of the previous year, the addition being, of course, mainly due to the Debutante service.

Japanese Government Rice. It will be remembered that two years ago the Japanese Government bought up an enormous quantity of rice with the object of relieving the difficulties of the farming population, then suffering from the low price of rice, by keeping up prices. The stocks thus bought were stored in godowns at the principal markets in the country, and the larger portion has already been sold, little by little, for export. It is said that the authorities have now decided to sell the whole of the 25,000 tons of rice in the godowns of the Tokyo Soko and the Toeiin Soko Kaisha, both in Kobe, to Messrs. Suzuki & Co. This rice is, for the most part, the 1914 crop produced in Satsuma and Hyuga. The Government's price is not definitely known, but is assumed to be in the neighbourhood of Y15. It is said that Messrs. Suzuki & Co. will clean the rice and export it all to Great Britain. It was recently rumoured that the whole of the 430,000 bales in godowns in Tokyo and Yokohama had been disposed of to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and other firms. The quantity actually bought by these merchants was afterwards known to be not more than 130,000 bales. 300,000 bales being still in store. It is said that Messrs. Suzuki and Co. also approached the authorities with a view to purchasing the remainder, but have now broken off negotiations as the Government's terms do not comply with their particular requirements. It is expected that the 300,000 bales of rice will be eventually sold to merchants in Tokyo and Yokohama for domestic consumption now that the rice market is advancing.—Japan Chronicle.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
H. K. & S. Banks n.	\$705	
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	\$350	
North Chinas	n.	1.150
Unions	n.	\$370
Yangtszes	n. ex 73	\$300
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	sa.	\$146
H. K. Fires	sa.	\$374
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	b.	\$88
Steamboats	b.	\$17.50
Indos (Del.)	n.	\$108
Indos (Pref.)	n.	\$40
Shells	n.	110/-
Ferries	b.	\$294

REFINERIES.		
Sugars	n.	\$103
Malabons	sa.	\$30
MINING.		
Kailans	b.	\$2.6
Langkats	b.	1.17
Raubas	n.	\$2.45
Tronohs	n.	\$26.9
Urals	n.	\$2/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves b.	\$75	
Kowloon Docks n.	\$122	
Shai Docks n.	1.93	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrais	n.	\$39
H. K. Hotels	n.	\$100
Land Invest.	n.	\$95
H'phreys Est.	sa.	\$6.35
K'loon Lands	n.	\$33
Shai Lands	n.	1.80
West Points	b.	\$75

COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	n.	1.15
Kung Yiks	b.	1.14
Shai Cottons	n.	1.121
Yangtszepoos	n.	1.570

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	n.	\$7
China Light & P.n.	n.	\$4.50
Providents	n.	\$8
Dairy Farms	n.	\$23
Green Islands	sa.	\$7.75
H. K. Electric	b. & sa.	\$4.3
H. K. Ice Co.	n.	\$151
Ropes	n.	\$28
Steel Foundries	n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level b.		\$5.50
Trams, Peak, old n.		\$9.10
Trams, Peak, new n.	cts.	\$9.0
Laundries	b.	\$8.40
U. Waterboats n.		\$18
Watsons	b.	\$6
Wm. Powells	n.	\$6.50
Morning Posts	n.	\$39

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY JUNE 7, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.		
T/T Demand	2/43	
30 d/s	2/4 1/16	
60 d/s	2/5	
4 m/s	2/5 1/16	
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	102	
T/T Japan	111 1/4	
T/T India	Nom.	
Demand, India	Nom.	
T/T San Francisco	57	
co & New York	137 3/4	
T/T Java	Nom.	
T/T Marks	Nom.	
T/T France	3.25 1/2	
Demand, Paris	3.36	

BUYING.		
4 m/s. L/C	2/5 9/16	
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 11/16	
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 13/16	
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 13/16	
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	58 1/4	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.	
4 m/s. France	3.27 1/4	
6 m/s. France	3.42 1/4	
Demand, Germany	57 1/4	
Demand, New York	57 1/4	
T/T Bombay	Nom.	
Demand, Bombay	Nom.	
T/T Calcutta	Nom.	
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.	
Demand, Manila	114	
Demand, Singapore	102	
On Haiphong	34 1/2 prem.	
On Saigon	31 1/2 prem.	
On Bangkok	8.25	
Sovereign	8.25	
Gold Leaf, per oz.	49.10	
Bar Silver, per oz.	38 1/4	

DISCOUNT FEB \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	5 1/4 % dia.
Chinese	10 "	5 1/2 % dia.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces		par.
Hongkong 10 "		par.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	5 1/4 % dia.
Chinese	10 "	5 1/2 % dia.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces		par.
Hongkong 10 "		par.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of Home Property, and Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF WILLS, ATTORNEYS, and Undertakers and Executors.
(Rates and Particulars on application) To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Beaten. If Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

MARTIN'S APOL'S PILLS

A French Remedy for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful purgative, and is the only one that does not cause any harm. It is the only one that is safe for the most delicate. It is the only one that is effective. It is the only one that is pleasant. It is the only one that is cheap. It is the only one that is reliable. It is the only one that is famous. It is the only one that is sold in every part of the world. It is the only one that is recommended by the most eminent physicians. It is the only one that is used by the most distinguished statesmen. It is the only one that is taken by the most celebrated actors. It is the only one that is used by the most famous athletes. It is the only one that is taken by the most illustrious scholars. It is the only one that is used by the most renowned scientists. It is the only one that is taken by the most celebrated artists. It is the only one that is used by the most famous musicians. It is the only one that is taken by the most illustrious poets. It is the only one that is used by the most renowned philosophers. It is the only one that is taken by the most celebrated historians. It is the only one that is used by the most famous statesmen. It is the only one that is taken by the most illustrious scholars. It is the only one that is used by the most renowned scientists. It is the only one that is taken by the most celebrated actors. It is the only one that is used by the most famous athletes. It is the only one that is taken by the most illustrious scholars. It is the only one that is used by the most renowned scientists. It is the only one that is taken by the most celebrated actors. It is the only one that is used by the most famous athletes. It is the only one that is taken by the most illustrious scholars. It is the only one that is used by the most renowned scientists. It is the only one that is taken by the most celebrated actors. 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There's a Difference



BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before.
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government
of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES
& HOUGH have received in-
structions to sell by Public
Auction,

ON
MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Lease-
hold Property situate at Victoria
Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels
of ground situate at Victoria
aforesaid and known and regis-
tered in the Land Office as
SECTION A OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION B OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101. To-
gether with the messuages erec-
tions and buildings thereon
known as No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid—
Term 999 years created by a
Crown Lease dated the 8th day
of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of
Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section B of
Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
JOHNSON STOKES &
MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
trouble may be—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unparalleled.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

Appellant With Eight Children.

When Bernard's Tribunal
gave a man with eight children
—all under 17 years of age—three
months' exemption, it was stated
that the military representative
would appeal. Alderman Will-
son said that it was impossible for the
man's wife to keep the children
on the Army allowance, and the
Mayor said that he should place
all the facts before the Appeal
Tribunal.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

ALL that the right title interest
of one NG CHEUNG NIM of
and to Two-seventenths Shares
or interest in the LUNG HING
COMPANY

to be sold by Order of the Court
by

PUBLIC AUCTION

in One Lot

on FRIDAY, the 8th day of

June, 1917,

at NOON

by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert,

Auctioneer

at his Sale Rooms, at No. 4

Duddell Street,

Subject to the conditions

of Sale.

The following are the particu-
lars:—
All that the interest of the said
Ng Cheung Nim is believed to
be two shares of \$800 each
out of 17 shares of \$800 each
of and in the Tung Hing
Company of Victoria in the
Colony of Hongkong together
with all unpaid dividends (if any)
in respect of the said shares
standing in the name of the
said Ng Cheung Nim, but
subject to the Articles of partner-
ship of the said Tung Hing
Company and also to the lien
(if any) of the said Company.

For further Particulars and
Conditions of Sale, apply to:—

MR. J. H. GARDINER,

Vender's Solicitor,

29, Queen's Road Central,

or

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer,

No. 4, Duddell Street

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER

AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuen-mei

OFFICE: No. 38, Des Vaux Road, W

Telephone No. 177 & 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in

this class of Goods. Our Fruit &

Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick

Our Syrup is prepared from the best

quality of Sugar. We give our special

attention to the business and sanitary

arrangements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidators
of Messrs. J. J. & Co., in
pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government, to sell
by public auction at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st
day of July, 1917, at his sales
rooms, Duddell Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at
The Peak, Hongkong and being
Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.
The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground
and premises known as
"Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate
near Mount Gough in the Colony
of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Office as Rural
Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the un-
expired residue of a term of 75
years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is
\$85.00.
The further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Giff,
Solicitors for the Liquidators or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone No. 130 & 125.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold; All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases; Jewel-
lery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs inasmuch as senders of parcels
addressed to France, Algeria and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
The full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of ongoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received
from London that the mails despatched
from Hongkong via Siam to London on
March 13th 1917 and to London Forward
on March 14th and 15th 1917 are pre-
sumed lost.

Monday, June 4, being a General
Holiday, the Post Office will be open
from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary
correspondence and one collection of
letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entire-
ly closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—

Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Amoy, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Santou and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week

days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;

Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except

Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Samui.—Week days,

5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;

Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;

Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,

1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.;

Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,

9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;

Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kau-n.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except

Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,

6 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

From 4th June to 10th June.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Month	Hour	Hour	Month	Hour
Mon.	10 37	7 17	Mon.	10 37
Tues.	10 48	7 28	Tues.	10 48
Wed.	10 59	7 39	Wed.	10 59
Thur.	11 10	7 50	Thur.	11 10
Fri.	11 21	8 01	Fri.	11 21
Sat.	11 32	8 12	Sat.	11 32
Sun.	11 43	8 23	Sun.	11 43
Mon.	11 54	8 34	Mon.	11 54
Tues.	12 05	8 45	Tues.	12 05
Wed.	12 16	8 56	Wed.	12 16
Thur.	12 27	9 07	Thur.	12 27
Fri.	12 38	9 18	Fri.	12 38
Sat.	12 49	9 29	Sat.	12 49
Sun.	12 59	9 40	Sun.	12 59

m morning, a afternoon.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before-the-war
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.

For THREE NIGHTS Only.

June, 12th, 13th & 14th.

FAREWELL VISIT.

Maurice E. BANDMAN

Presents

THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

(1917)

In the following London Successes,

Tuesday The Phenomenal Success

"THE HAPPY DAY."

From Daly's Theatre.

Wednesday "THE MERRY WIDOW."

Thursday "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

June 14th

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices as usual.

Commencing at 9.15 P.M.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 12.05.—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has de-
creased moderately at Vladivostok, and
slightly at the majority of other stations.
It is probably highest over Japan. A
shallow depression is indicated in the
vicinity of Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.24 inch.
Total since January 1st, 20.51 inches,
against an average of 26.83 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.

Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. & E.W.

2 Formosa Channel. S. winds, moderate

3 South coast of China be- The same

tween H.K. and Lamook. as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be- The same

tween H.K. and Hainan. as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

June 7, a.m.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Wind.

Force.

Weather.

Victoria

29.99 51 76 40

Namuro

29.99 51 76 40

Hakodate

29.99 51 76 40

Tokio

29.99 51 76 40

Kobe

29.99 51 76 40

Nagasaki

29.99 51 76 40

Yokohama

29.99 51 76 40

Manila

29.99 51 76 40

Shanghai

29.99 51 76 40

Canton

29.99 51 76 40

Amoy

29.99 51 76 40

Swatow

29.99 51 76 40

Shanghai

29.99 51 76 40

Amoy

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Swatow

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Amoy

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Swatow

29.99 51 76 40

Shanghai

29.99 51 76 40

Amoy

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